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SELECTED TRANSLATIONS OF

ABSTRACTS IN REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL - BIOLOGIYA, No. 2, 1959

This report consists of complete translations of the Russian-language abstracts of articles, which were originally published in the Sino-Soviet bloc and in Yugoslavia.

The subject classification system used in the Russian-language abstracts has been followed in this publication.

HUNGARY / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Growth and Development of Microbial Population. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5400.

Author : Vas, K.; Kovacs, G.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Effect of Some Derivatives of 8-Oxyquinoline Upon Spore Germination of Bacillus Cereus.

Orig Pub: Elelm. ipar, 1957, 11, No 9-10, 202-205.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

CHINA / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Growth and Development of Microbial Population. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5409.

Author : Hsu Shang-chih.; Hsu Wen-shih.; Chiang Ning-yi.; T'ung Ts'un.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Medium for Spore Formation of Streptomyces Aureofaciens.

Orig Pub: Wei-sheng-wu hsueh-pao, Acta microbiol. sinica, 1957, 5, No 2, 152-153.

Abstract: Abundant sporulation of Streptomyces aureofaciens was obtained by the seventh day on an agar medium containing 10% of wheat bran. -- From authors' summary.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5418.

Author : Prokof'yeva-Bel'govskaya, A. A.; Alikhanyan, S. I.; Kapitonova, O. N.; Yerokhina, L. I.
Inst : AS USSR.
Title : Cytology of Radiation Mutants in Actinomycetes (Actinomyces globisporus streptomycini Kras.)

Orig Pub: Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol., 1958, No 2, 193-201.

Abstract: Cytological and cultural characteristics, as well as antibiotic activity of four strains of A. globisporus streptomycini and 60 mutants of this species, obtained with the aid of ultra-high doses of ultraviolet rays (10,000-15,000 erg/mm^3) with intermediate photoreactivation, were studied. The ultraviolet radiation caused

Card 1/2

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5418.

Abstract: the formation of mutants with hereditary changes of nucleoprotein components of the cell. The mutants obtained differed from each other mainly by a basophilia of protoplasm in stage I and II of the development, structure of nuclear elements, character of their division and their content of DNA. 5 types of radiation mutants most frequently encountered in a producer of streptomycin under the influence of ultraviolet radiation were isolated. 21 microphotographs and a scheme of the development of mutants of the 5 isolated types are given. -- L. N. Kats.

Card 2/2

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5421.

Author : Kogan, D. A.; Kel'man, Z. N.
Inst : Uzbek Institute of Orthopedics, Traumatology and Prosthetics.
Title : Effect of Ultraviolet Radiation of Bactericidal Lamp on Pathogenic Microflora of Wounds.

Orig Pub: Tr. Uzb. in-i. in-ta ortopedii, travmatol, i protezir., 1955, 6, 89-91.

Abstract: The effect of domestic ultraviolet bactericidal lamp, emitting only ultraviolet rays radiation with a wave length of 263.5 mμ on Proteus, Bacillus pyocyaneus, Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, and Staphylococcus albus was studied.

Card 1/2

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5421.

Abstract: The optimal bactericidal dosage was found to be an exposure for 30 min. at a distance of 5 cm from the lamp.

Card 2/2

YUGOSLAVIA / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5423.

Author : Novkovic, N.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Bactericidal Radiation.

Orig Pub: Kemija u industriji, 1956, 5, No 11, 297-300.

Abstract: Problems related to the use of bactericidal ultraviolet lamps for disinfection are examined.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5424.

Author : Boyko, A. A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : A New Type of Apparatus for Disinfecting Water with Bactericidal Ultraviolet Rays.

Orig Pub: Voyen. med. zh., 1958, No 4, 81-86.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5425.

Author : Sokurova, Ye. N.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Effect of β-Radiators on Development of Nitrogen-Fixing Bacteria.

Orig Pub: Mikrobiologiya, 1957, 26, No 4, 444-449.

Abstract: Radiators (unseparated mixtures of uranium-235 fission fragments)were introduced into an agar or liquid nutritive medium in a concentration of 0.0018-100 millicurie/ 1 liter; after various periods of time ranging from 1 hour to 20 days, the number of colonies, the number and size of the cells, and the weight of the biomass (biological mass) of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria

Card 1/3

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5425.

Abstract: of peas and beans were determined. Weak concentrations resulted in an increase in biomass (from 200-500% in single experiments; strong concentrations led to its decrease. The bacteria were less sensitive to irradiation in a liquid medium: the maximum stimulating concentration was about 5 millicuries, while in seedings on agar medium the concentration required was about 1-2 millicuries. Experiments on prolonged cultivation in a radioactive medium indicate the temporary character of the stimulating effect of radiations. Stimulation of development is related to an acceleration of cell division, and

Card 2/3

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5425.

Abstract: inhibition to a deceleration since under the action of weak concentrations the average cell sizes decrease, and under the effect of concentrations they increase. -- N. V. Luchnik.

Card 3/3

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5426.

Author : Sokurova, Ye. N.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Effect of β-Radiators on Development and Physiological Activity of Azotobacter.

Orig Pub: Mikrobiologiya, 1957, 26, No 5, 519-525.

Abstract: The effect of a mixture of β-radiators (fragments of uranium-235 fission) on Azotobacter development was studied. The radiators were introduced into nutritive media in concentrations of 0.1-160 millicurie/liter. Upon introduction of small quantities of radiators into nutritive media, a temporary stimulation of bacterial develop-

Card 1/3

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5426.

Abstract: ment is noted. Individual processes taking place in the cells display different sensitivity to the action of radiators. The most sensitive is cell division, and the most stable are energy processes and fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. Although fixation of atmospheric nitrogen is a very stable process, incorporation of fixed nitrogen into protein becomes disturbed at comparatively low concentrations of radiators, and in media and cultures there is a change of the relation of protein and non-protein nitrogen towards the increase of the nonprotein part. Under cultivation in media with radiators, the Azotobacter cells strongly concentrate the radio-

Card 2/3

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5426.

Abstract: active elements: the radioactivity of the the dry biomass exceeds 500-600 times that of the surrounding medium. -- Ye. N. Sokurova.

Card 3/3

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5427.

Author : Korogodin, V. I.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Some Inhibitory Mechanisms of the First Budding of Yeast Cells Under the Influence of Radioactive Cobalt Gamma Rays.

Orig Pub: Biofizika, 1957, 2, No 5, 576-580.

Abstract: Gamma rays give rise to a reversible delay in initial budding in Saccharomyces vini; the duration of the delay increases with an increased dosage within determined limits; a saturation effect is observed in dosages over 50 Kr. Radiation also results in slowing of

Card 1/2

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5427.

Abstract: growth and of budding. Dosages above 100 kr lead to immediate cell inactivation, and irreversible loss of budding capacity. -- I. A. Zakharov.

Card 2/2

HUNGARY / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5432.

Author : Szolnoki, J.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Effects of P^{32} Upon Microflora of Manure.

Orig Pub: Agrokem. es talaj., 1957, 6, No 3, 233-236.

Abstract: Upon the addition of small doses of P^{32} to manure, the amount of microorganisms, as a rule, decreased at first, the number of aerobic microorganisms decreased especially strongly. Thereafter, a considerable increase of the amount of microorganisms was observed. It is possible that sensitivity to the action of P^{32} is not equal in various representatives of the manure microflora. -- From author's summary.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5433.

Author : Pod"yapol'skaya, O. P.
Inst : All-Union Scientific Reasearch Institute of Grain and Grain Products.
Title : Effect of Ionizing Radiations on Grain Microorganisms.

Orig Pub: Soobshch. i ref. Vses. n.-i. in-t zerna i produktov ego pererabotki, 1957, v'ip 1, 1-6.

Abstract: Wheat grains of various moisture contents (16-25%) were irradiated with x-rays and gamma rays in dosages of 10 thousand-2.5 million r . The number of bacteria in washings of grain following dosages of 10, 50, 500 thousand and 2.5 mil-

Card 1/3

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of F
External Agents. Disinfection.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5433.

Abstract: lion r. The decrease of the number of bacteria occurred chiefly among asporous forms, decreased correspondingly by 4-5, 10, 100, and 1,000-100,-000 times. The effect of ionization increased with increased grain moisture. Chiefly the non-spore bacteria died, although even at the highest doses (2.5 million r) 20 to 45 viable bacteria were found in the washings of 1 g of grain, also including some asporous forms. Grains laid out on plates, irradiated with 2.5 million r, and having a moisture content of 25% were also overgrown with bacteria, mainly sporous ones. Activity of the fungal flora decreased in proportion to increased doses of irradiation, but also depended on the moisture; thus, with an

Card 2/3

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of F
External Agents. Disinfection.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5433.

Abstract: irradiation of 2.5 million r wheat with a moisture content of 16 and 20% did not become moldy after storage at 30° for over 3 months, and at 25% of moisture molding occurred during the first days of storage. -- Yu. A Vladimirov.

Card 3/3

POLAND / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5436.

Author : Broszkiewicz, R.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Ionizing Radiation - A New Means of Sterilizing Dressings and Medicinal Agents.

Orig Pub: Farmac. polska, 1957, 13, No 4, 86-90.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

POLAND / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5437.

Author : Geyer-Duszynska, J.; Janota-Bassalik, L.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Radiation Effects on Microorganisms.

Orig Pub: Postepy biochem., 1957, 3, No 3-4, 289-307.

Abstract: A review. Bibl. 31 titles.

Card 1/1

POLAND / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5439.

Author : Szczepula, W.; Szczepula, J.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Effect of Pasteurization on Quality of Powdered Egg and Its Microorganism Content.

Orig Pub: Przem. spozywczy, 1958, 12, No 1, 21-27.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Effect of External Agents. Disinfection. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5440.

Author : Dobes, M.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Feasibility of Destroying Microorganisms in Eggs.

Orig Pub: Veterinarstvi, 1958, 8, No 2, 55-57.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physiology. F
and Biochemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5442.

Author : Fedorov, M. V.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Contemporary Data on the Chemistry of Fixation of Molecular Nitrogen by Soil Microorganisms. (Results of 40-Year Investigation).

Orig Pub: Mikrobiologiya, 1957, 26, No 6, 685-695.

Abstract: A critical review of the theories on the mechanism of fixation of molecular nitrogen by microorganisms, and an exposition of the author's theory regarding to the chemistry of fixation of molecular nitrogen, developed on the basis of his own experimental data is presented. -- T. A. Kalininskaya.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physiology F
and Biochemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5445.

Author : Zaytseva, G. N.; Belozerskiy, A. N.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Chemistry of Azotobacter. III. Study of the Composition of Nucleic Acids of Azotobacter in Relation to Species, Age of Culture and Source of Nitrogen Nutrition.

Orig Pub: Mikrobiologiya, 1957, 26, No 6, 722-728.

Abstract: The composition of RNA and DNA of the cells of Azotobacter agile, Azotobacter vinelandii and A. chroococcum in relation to the age of the culture and sources of nitrogen nutrition was studied by paper chromatography (determination of the nucleic acids was made in toto, without

Card 1/2

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physiology and Biochemistry. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5445.

Abstract: preliminary separation of the preparations). No changes were found in the RNA composition of the cells of A. agile in the latent, logarithmic, and stationary phases of growth on a medium with ammonia and molecular nitrogen. The composition of the total RNA of three Azotobacter species was similar; the differences discovered did not exceed the average error of the method. The ratio of guanine / cytosine/ adenine / thymine in DNA of A. agile, A. vinelandii and A. Chroococcum was, respectively, 1.21-1.23, 1.28, and 1.34-1.35, which served the authors as a basis for drawing conclusions as to the possible specificity of the DNA studied. -- T. I. Tikhonenko.
Parts I, II - see RZhBiol., 1958, No 71901-71902.

Card 2/2

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physiology and Biochemistry. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5453.

Author : Korneyeva, A. M.
Inst : Moscow University.
Title : Study of Nucleoproteins and Nucleic Acids of Flexner Dysentery Bacteria in Relation to the Composition of the Nutrient Medium.

Orig Pub: Vestn. Mosk. un-ta. Ser. biol., pochvoved. geol., geogr., 1957, No 4, 45-52.

Abstract: Flexner dysentery bacteria grow at different rates in various nutrient media, and attain different stage of growth in the same length of time; it is possible that it is in this that significant differences are found in the protein and nucleic acid content of the cells. Two types

Card 1/2

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physiology and Biochemistry. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5453.

Abstract: of bonding were found in the cytoplasmic nucleoproteins; labile, possibly of a salt-forming type, and more stable, of an unknown nature; this bonding is characteristic of young cultures. With growth of the culture, the nature of the bonding changes. The nuclear nucleoproteins differ from those of the cytoplasm. They contain tryptophan and a small quantity of alkaline amino acids, and, therefore, cannot belong to proteins of the protamine or histone type.

Card 2/2

POLAND / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physiology and Biochemistry. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5469.

Author : Heller, I.; Szafranski, P.; Szarkowska, L.; Szarkowski, J.
Inst : Polish AS.
Title : Energy Balance in Mycobacterium H 37 Rv.

Orig Pub: Byul. Pol'skoy AN, 1956, Otd. 2, 4, No 12, 435-438.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physiology and Biochemistry. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5472.

Author : Zakharova, I. Ya.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Purine Metabolism in Microorganisms. A Review.

Orig Pub: Mikrobiol. zh., 1958, 20, No 1, 49-59.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

HUNGARY/Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physiology and Biochemistry. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5480.

Author : Gal, D.; Vago, E.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Use of the Kinetic Isotopic Method for the Study of Transport of Substances by Bacteria.

Orig Pub: Agrokem. es talaj, 1957, 6, No 3, 223-232.

Abstract: The existence of the process of "active transport" of substance into a cell is demonstrated.

Card 1/1

CHINA / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physiology and Biochemistry. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5489.

Author : Shen Shan-chung.; Ch'en Chun-p'iao.; Hung Meng-min.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Carbohydrate Metabolism in Streptomyces aureofaciens. I. Embden-Meyerhof-Parnas Scheme and Oxidation through Hexose Monophosphate.

Orig Pub: Sheng-li hsueh-pao, Acta physiol. sinica, 1957, 21, No 3, 302-310.

Abstract: Based on studies of enzymes of cell-free extracts of S. aurefaciens and transformations of phosphorus derivatives of glucose, the authors suggest that carbohydrate metabolism in S. aureofaciens proceeds according to the Embden-Meyerhof-

Card 1/2

CHINA / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physiology and Biochemistry. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5489.

Abstract: Parnas scheme, as well as via hexose monophosphate. -- From authors' summary.

Card 2/2

POLAND / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physiol- F
ogy and Biochemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5490.

Author : Kwapinski, J., Merkel, M.
Inst : Polish Academy of Sciences.
Title : Investigations into the Chemical and Antigenic Structure of the Genus Streptomyces. I. The Chemical Structure of Streptomyces griseus.

Orig Pub: Bull. Acad. polon. sci., 1957, Cl. 2, 5, No 10, 335-340, XLIII.

Abstract: Using different methods of extraction, the cells of four strains of S. griseus were divided into 41 fractions (9 lipoid, 21 polysaccharide and 11 nucleoprotein). Lipoid fractions contained 0.1-0.5% of phosphorus and from 1 to 4 higher fatty acids, viz., palmitic, stearic, oleic and an acid with Rf 0.17. In polysaccharide fractions, 0.35-

Card 1/2

POLAND / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physiol- F
ogy and Biochemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5490.

Abstract: 4.73% of nitrogen and 23-97% of sugars were found, including glucose, mannose, arabinose, xylose and rhamnose in various combinations. Nucleoprotein fractions contained 2.59-12.62% of nitrogen and 25-78% of protein. From the cells of Actinomyces, 16 different acids were extracted, one of which, with Rf 0.93, was characteristic of strains of S. griseus.

Card 2/2

GDR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Microbiology of Food Products. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5512.

Author : Lindemann, G.; Thal, W.
Inst : Not given.
Title : On the Suitableness of TTC-Containing Nutritive Media for Determination of Bacteria of the Coliform Group in Human Milk.

Orig Pub: Zbl. Gynaekol., 1957, 79, No 44, 1701-1711.

Abstract: The comparative study of 1,075 samples of human milk showed that the percentage of positive findings with the use of TTC media was slightly lower than when Endo's medium was employed. The authors assume that this may be explained by a bactericidal action of TTC, which is manifested when the content of bacteria in the milk is small,

Card 1/2

GDR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Microbiology of Food Products. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5512.

Abstract: and they consider that TTC media are suitable in cases of a relatively high content of bacteria of the Escherichia-Aerobacter group in the milk. For this reason also, the negative results of investigation have a very limited significance. -- M. A. Gruzman.

Card 2/2

GDR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Microbiology of Food Products. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5513.

Author : Seidel, G.
Inst : Not given.
Title : On the Problem of Bacteria Content in Food Products and Particularly on the Problem of Escherichia Coli Content in Milk.

Orig Pub: Monatsh. Veterinaermed., 1957, 12, No 24, 710-715.

Abstract: A historical review of the development of classification of the coliform group and family of Enterobacteriaceae is given. The existence of different classification schemes, viz., the Wilson and coworkers' scheme adopted in the Anglo-Saxon countries, the Bergey classification,

Card 1/2

GDR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Microbiology of Food Products. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5513.

Abstract: the Kauffmann scheme (biochemical) and, finally, the Minkevich scheme used in the USSR and China, makes it imperative to coordinate or, still better, to unify all the schemes into one which would be accepted in all countries of the world. -- M. A. Gruzman.

Card 2/2

POLAND / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Microbiology of Food Products. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5515.

Author : Knaut, T.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Use of Formol Titration for Determination of Proteolytic Bacterial Activity in Milk.

Orig Pub: Przem. spozywczy, 1958, 12, No 5, 189-195.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Microbiology of Food Products. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5519.

Author : Kaushikayte, M. P.
Inst : Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine.
Title : Determination of Isolability of Brucella from Cow's Milk in the Presence of Different Indexes of Immunobiological Reactions.

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchnotekhn. inform. Lit. n.-i. in-t zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii, 1957, No 1, 65-67.

Abstract: The dependence of Brucella content in milk on the stage of brucellar infection and indexes of immunological reactions were clarified. Animals can be the source of spread of the infec-

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USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Microbiology of Food Products. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5519.

Abstract: tion over several years. The author distinguishes a group of animals with an acute course of the disease, in which Brucella are found in 28-52.4% of cases, and another group in which the disease is chronic, but which has a positive agglutination reaction and ring reaction with milk, in which Brucella are found in 22.5-45.4% of cases. In animals with a negative or doubtful agglutination reaction and a ring reaction with milk, but with a positive complement-fixation test and an allergen reaction, the causal agents of brucellosis are not excreted with milk. -- L. G. Ivanova.

Card 2/2

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Microbiology of Food Products. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5520.

Author : Klyuchareva, T. Ye., Polyakova, A. S.; Yesikova, N. S.
Inst : Not given.
Title : On the Suitability of the Method of Agglutination on Glass (Huddleson Reaction) for Determination of the Contamination of Milk Products.

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957, No 9, 30.

Abstract: Tests were carried out with fermentation of milk samples with a negative Huddleson reaction to establish the relationship between a positive agglutination reaction and the degree of acidity of dairy products. All the samples pro-

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USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Microbiology of Food Products. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5520.

Abstract: duced a positive reaction in 1:50 and 1:100 dilutions when the acidity exceeded 80° according to Turner. The agglutination titer increased in proportion to the increase in acidity. Accordingly, the nonspecificity of the agglutination reaction on glass for dairy products with an acidity above 80° according to Turner was demonstrated. -- L. G. Ivanova.

Card 2/2

YUGOSLAVIA / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Microbiology of Food Products. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5528.

Author : Rashich, J.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Study of the Importance of Milk Refrigeration at the Place of Production and Cleanliness of Vessels for the Quality of Milk from the Microbiological Viewpoint.

Orig Pub: Pol'oprivreda, 1957, 5, No 2, 24-29.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Microbiology of Food Products. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5539.

Author : Muzikar, V.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Thermophilic Microorganisms as Causal Agents of Spoilage of Preserves.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. hyg.; 1958, 3, No 1, 45-47.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Microbiology of Food Products. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5549.

Author : Gur'yeva, G. D.
Inst : Moscow Veterinary Academy.
Title : Data on the Sanitary and Bacteriological Evaluation of Feeds.

Orig Pub: Tr. Mosk. vet. akad., 1956, 12, 169-175.

Abstract: Sixty-four strains of sporogenic aerobes, mainly saprogenic, viz., B. subtilis and B. mesentericus, were isolated from samples of hay, straw, bran, grains, and root crops (heating an infusion of the feed at 100° for 15 min. permitted the detection of over 500 spores per g. of feed). In hay samples there were also found fungi of the

Card 1/3

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Microbiology of Food Products. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5549.

Abstract: genera Aspergillus; Penicillium, Mucor and Oidium. Grass was much cleaner than hay in sanitary aspects; as judged by formation of indole, NH_3 and H_2S (indexes of so-called potential feed putrefaction) and also by fermentation activity (in distilled water) and infection with Escherichia coli. The highest indexes of fermentative activity were obtained for meal and bran, and the lowest for whole grain. Bact. coli aerogenes, which was isolated from all samples of root crops, played a significant role in high fermentation activity of feeds. Bact. coli citrovorum was characteristic of hay; true Escherichia coli were isolated from feeds only

Card 2/3

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Microbiology of Food Products. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5549.

Abstract: in 5.8% of cases. Grass was much richer in lactobacilli than hay. Fresh hay always contained Bact. herbicola, which disappears upon storage of the hay for more than a year. -- A. Ye. Kenina.

Card 3/3

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology of the Air. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5551.

Author : Yarnykh, V. S.
Inst : All-Union Sci. Res. Institute of Veterinary Sanitation and Ectoparasitology.
Title : Survival of Pasteurella Suspended in Air.

Orig Pub: Tr. vses. n.-i. in-ta vet. sanitarii i ektoparazitol., 1957, 12, 196-210.

Abstract: The influence of temperature and relative humidity of the air on viability and infectiousness of aerosols of the causal agent avian pasteurellosis was studied in an airtight chamber. It was established that increase of the temperature from 12 to 35° raised the death rate of pasteurellae (temperatures of 23-25° cause death of a

Card 1/2

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology of the Air. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5551.

Abstract: considerable number of bacteria, and at 30° they die off completely in the first 10 min.). Similar results were obtained upon inoculation of white mice and chicks in the chamber at various temperatures. Higher atmospheric humidity aids survival of pasteurellae at 16° and below. With an increase of temperature, higher humidity has a negative effect on survival of pasteurellae. Prevention of air-borne infection by pasteurellae can be achieved by maintaining in aviaries temperature of 23-26°. -- V. V. Vlodavets

Card 2/2

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology of the Air. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5552.

Author : Bugrova, V. I.
Inst : Moscow Sci. Res. Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene.
Title : Comparative Evaluation of Methods for Bacteriological Investigation of Atmospheric Air.

Orig Pub: Inform. byul. Mosk. n.-i in-t sanitarii i gigiyeny, 1957, No 9, 22-25.

Abstract: It was established that the method of sedimentation does not reflect the content of microorganisms in unit volumes of air, while air currents, especially strong gusts of wind, carry much bacterial dust onto the plates. Membrane filters give a quantitative picture of the bacteria con-

Card 1/2

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology of the Air. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5552.

Abstract: tent in the air; most suitable for air studies are membrane filters No. 3. There are structural deficiencies in the Zeiss apparatus, in which the membrane filters for air study were placed. The Krotov apparatus collects somewhat greater numbers of microorganisms than the membrane filter. The author considers the Krotov method as more suitable, and proposes it as a standard for studying atmospheric microflora. -- V. V. Vlodavets.

Card 2/2

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology of the Air. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5553.

Author : Dianova, Ye. V.
Inst : Moscow Sci. Res. Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene.
Title : Comparative Evaluation of Sedimentation and Aspiration Methods of Bacteriological Investigation of Atmospheric Air.

Orig Pub: Inform. byul. Mosk. n.-i. in-t sanitarii i gigiyeny, 1957, No 9, 16-21.

Abstract: The sedimentation method and two aspiration methods (Krotov apparatus and membrane filters) were compared in the course of investigation of atmospheric air. In using the sedimentation method, 2-56 times more bacteria are caught than

Card 1/2

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology of the Air. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5553.

Abstract: by the aspiration methods, which basically depends upon catching the large, heavy phase of bacterial aeroplankton. Therefore, in employing this method, the evaluation should be made only per 1 m^2 of area. The aspiration methods give a more accurate picture of atmospheric microflora, since they catch various phases of aeroplankton. With the aid of aspiration methods, many chromogenic microorganisms (31-60% of all the bacterial and rather few spore-forming bacteria (5-10%) are revealed. The sedimentation method encompasses considerably fewer chromogenic bacteria, while the percentage of determined spore-forming bacteria is increased. -- V. V. Vlodavets.

Card 2/2

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology of the Air. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5554.

Author : Turzhetskiy, K. I.; Olen'yeva, Ye. I.
Inst : Moscow Sci. Res. Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene.
Title : Technique of Microbiological Investigation of Atmospheric Air.

Orig Pub: Inform. byul. Mosk. n.-i. in-t sanitarii i gigiyeny, 1957, No 9, 14-15.

Abstract: 179 simultaneous bacteriological investigations of air were made by sedimentation and with the Krotov apparatus. It was established that using the sedimentation method and the Omelyanskiy method of calculation, 3-20 times more bacteria per m^3 of air are determined than by

Card 1/3

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology of the Air. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5554.

Abstract: the Krotov apparatus. This is due to deposition by the wind of large soil particles mainly of soil origin onto the plates. The number of bacteria which are determined by the sedimentation method does not depend upon the bacterial content in the given volumes of air. The Krotov apparatus catches comparatively more chromogenic bacteria and molds, while the sedimentation method yields greater numbers of spore-forming bacteria. In studies of atmospheric air it is recommended that the seeding of 125 liters of air be carried out with the Krotov apparatus, or that plates be exposed for 20 min. In the summer, with a dry soil cover and strong

Card 2/3

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology of the Air. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5554.

Abstract: wind the air volume investigated and the exposure time of plates should be cut in half. -- V. V. Vlodavets.

Card 3/3

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology of the Air. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5556.

Author : Vershigora, A. E.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Effect of Structural Details of D'yakonov Apparatus on its Catching Capacity.

Orig Pub: Mikrobiol. zh., 1958, 20, No 1, 60-63.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

BULGARIA / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology of the Air. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5558.

Author : G"bev, Ye.
Inst : Bulgarian AS. Section of Biology and Medical Science.
Title : Some Studies in Air Disinfection.

Orig Pub: Izv. Otd. biol. i med. n. B"lg. AN. Ser. eksperim. biol. i med. 1957, No 3, 129-138.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

RUMANIA / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. Bacteria of Intestinal Group. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5563.

Author : Schaefler, S.; Mintzer, L.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Mechanism of Sulfathiazole Action Against S. typhimurium.

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari inframicrobiol., microbiol. si parasitol., 1957, 8, No 2, 249-257.

Abstract: Activity of sulfathiazole (I) against Salmonella typhimurium decreased in the presence of methionine (II), glutamic acid, peptone, uracil, PABA, and an alkaline hydrolysate of folic acid; it remained unchanged in the presence of folic acid, thymonucleic acid (acid hydrolysate), hy-

Card 1/3

RUMANIA / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. Bacteria of Intestinal Group. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5563.

Abstract: poxanthine and guanine; it increased in the presence of adenine and xanthine. By successive increase in concentration of I in the presence of indicated antisulfamide metabolites (AM) the resistance of S. typhimurium to I increased 15-20 fold, which was not observed in the absence of AM. About 50% of the resistance was further preserved even without AM. In the authors' opinion, the development of resistance is connected with a gradual adaptation of the microorganisms to changing environmental conditions, with a subsequent selection, and is not the result of simple selection of pre-existing resistant variants. With the presence in the

Card 2/3

RUMANIA / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. Bacteria of Intestinal Group. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5563.

Abstract: medium of complexes II + I and II + adenine + I there developed methionine-dependent variants of S. typhimurium. -- From authors' summary.

Card 3/3

POLAND / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. Bacteria of Intestinal Group. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5564.

Author : Migdalska-Kassurowa, B.; Wolodko, T.; Winiarska, A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Frequency of Relapses in Typhoid and Paratyphoid A and B in Patients Treated with Chloromycetin.

Orig Pub: Przegl. epidemiol., 1957, 11, No 3, 253-262.

Abstract: Observations were made on 100 patients receiving daily doses of 3.0 g of levorotatory chloremycetin (I) up to the day following a drop in temperature to normal, and then given gradually decreasing doses (overall average for an adult

Card 1/3

POLAND / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. Bacteria of Intestinal Group. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5564.

Abstract: patient, 22.5 g). Another 300 patients under observation, also received 2-3 g of I up to the day following a drop of temperature, and then after a 7-day interval, for another 7 days, 1 g/day (an average of 23.3 g overall). The relapses depended mainly on the severity of the disease: in 210 severely ill, they amounted to 21.9%; in 136 moderately ill, 11.8% and in 54 with light illness, 5.5%. Of 100 patients, treated with I uninterruptedly, in 62 patients the treatment of whom started on the 1st-2nd week of disease, 24.2% relapses were observed, and 28.9% in 38 patients whose treatment was begun on the 3rd-4th week. Of 300 patients re-

Card 2/3

POLAND / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. Bacteria of Intestinal Group. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5564.

Abstract: ceiving I with an interval, there were 11.2% relapses in 220 patients whose treatment was begun on the 1st-2nd week, and 16.2% in 80 patients, whose treatment was begun on the 3rd-4th week or later. -- M. A Gruzman.

Card 3/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. Bacteria of Intestinal Group. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5565.

Author : Otarayev, I. B.; Yesiyeva, D. M.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Epidemiology of the Outbreak of Water-Borne Typhoid Fever.

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958, No 1, 53-55.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5566.

Author : Chernomordik, A. B.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Technique of Conducting Mass Bacteriological Investigation in Dysentery Diagnosis.

Orig Pub: Zdravookhr. Belorussii, 1958, No 4, 40-41.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5568.

Author : Yakhnina, N. A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Some Data of the Etiological Structure of Dysentery.

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958, No 1, 100-103.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5570.

Author : Karyuk, S. Ye.
Inst : Military Medical Academy.
Title : Use of Complete Antigens for Diagnosis of Acute Bacterial Dysentery.

Orig Pub: Tr. Voyen.-med. akad., 1957, 72, 12-16.

Abstract: Ring precipitation reaction (RP) with complete antigen was used alongside with agglutination reaction (AR) to investigate 233 blood sera of 106 patients with acute dysentery. The complete antigen was prepared by the Boivin method from a Flexner dysentery SSP. culture, and and was diluted with sterile physiological sal-

Card 1/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5570.

Abstract: ine solution to a concentration of 1:1,000. The RP specificity as tested on sera of healthy individuals and those ill with non-dysentery ailments was quite high. It was found that RP exceeded AR by 22.7% in positive reactions. The highest percentage of positive results with RP was obtained in the period following the 10th day after the start of the illness. Seeding of causal agents was high, despite the light course of the disease. In patients with ulcerative intestinal disease, positive results with RP were obtained in 79.5% of cases, and with AR in only 54.5%; in catarrhal-follicular affections, RP was positive in

Card 1/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5570.

Abstract: 66.6% of cases, and AR in 50.0%; in catarrhal diseases in 53.5% and 39.2%, respectively. -- M. Ya. Boyarskaya.

Card 3/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5571.

Author : Andreyev, M. F.; Il'yina, P. V.
Inst : Military Medical Academy.
Title : Complement-Fixation Reaction in Diagnosis of Light Forms of Acute and Chronic Dysentery.

Orig Pub: Tr. Voyen.-med. akad., 1957, 72, 28-46.

Abstract: One hundred thirty-six subjects with chronic, and 130 with acute, forms of dysentery were examined using complement-fixation test. All the subjects were immunized against dysentery subcutaneously. Most of the isolated cultures were Flexner ssp. microorganisms. By C.F.T., positive results were obtained in 21% of sub-

Card 1/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5571.

Abstract: jects with acute, and 28.6% with chronic dysentery. Complement-fixing antibodies appeared in the blood of sick individuals very early. It was shown that C.F.T. is more suitable for early dysentery diagnosis than for the retrospective one. In acute dysentery C.F.T. gave half as many positive reactions as bacteriological investigation, and was slightly less effective than the latter in a chronic form of dysentery. C.F.T. was little suited to ascertain the type and species of dysentery pathogens. The frequency of positive agglutination reactions is 1½ times greater in the first week of illness than in CFT. For detection of dysentery antigens in the feces of 175 subjects with

Card 2/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5571.

Abstract: acute and chronic dysentery, C.F.T. was conducted on mixed cultures from feces and specific rabbit serum. Positive results were obtained in 37.3% of cases in acute, and 41.6% of cases in chronic dysentery, and taking into account weakly positive reactions, in 57% and 51.7%, respectively in acute and chronic dysentery. It is pointed out that C.F.T. with mixed culture from feces is suitable for early and retrospective diagnosis of acute and chronic dysentery. The authors suggest that it can serve as a valuable auxiliary method for bacteriological diagnosis of dysentery. -- M. Ya. Boyarskaya.

Card 3/3

HUNGARY / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5575.

Author : Sereny, B.
Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
Title : Experimental Keratoconjunctivitis Shigellosa.

Orig Pub: Acta microbiol. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 4, No 4, 367-376.

Abstract: Guinea pigs were inoculated by way of the conjunctival sac with a suspension of Shigella, as a result of which a specific keratoconjunctivitis developed in the animals. A technique of conjunctival inoculation, symptomatology of the infection and data of bacteriological, histological, serological and cytological investigations are presented. Only fresh cultures are suitable

Card 1/3

HUNGARY / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5575.

Abstract: for inoculation; the old museum cultures, R-variants and stage II of Shigella sonnei are nonpathogenic. The author considers that a new model proposed by him offers a closer approach to the study of dysentery than those used at present. The proposed model ensures directness and continuance of observation, and permits the determination of pathogenicity and virulence of the strains. When introduced into the mucosa the pathogenic agent does not produce nonspecific eye trauma. After the incubation period a local process accompanied by ulceration develops, which ends in a cure within 2-4 weeks and, in the same way as dysentery, sometimes changes to a chronic

Card 2/3

HUNGARY / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5575.

Abstract: form. Antibodies appear in the blood serum. The secondary inoculation of the conjunctiva may produce an abortive, mild, atypical or typical form of affection, depending on the intensity of the acquired relative immunity. -- G. Ye. Frumkina.

Card 3/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5573.

Author : Pikovskaya, R. I.; Rtskhiladze, S. I.
Inst : Not given.
Title : On the Phage Sensitivity and Phage Diagnosis of Dysentery and Dysenteri-form Cultures.

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol. epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958, No 3, 125.

Abstract: The sensitivity to polyvalent and type dysentery phages and agglutinability of 1216 cultures of various origin was investigated. In cultures isolated from water there were more agglutinable than lysable ones; among cultures isolated from feces, the phage sensitive were encountered more frequently than the agglutina-

Card 1/2

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5573.

Abstract: ble ones. Phage lysability is more important, in the authors' opinion, than agglutinability in determining their type characteristics. The authors recommend the method phage diagnosis for identification of atypical cultures.

Card 2/2

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5574.

Author : Yang, Kuei-cheng.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Inoculation Intensity and Rate of Purification from Dysentery Bacteria of Guinea Pigs Fed Ascorbic Acid.

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1957, No 12, 101-103.

Abstract: Guinea pigs were fed 20 mg of ascorbic acid daily, perorally, over a period of three weeks. Test and control groups of guinea pigs were then infected intraperitoneally with sublethal doses of 24-hour dysentery culture daily. Af-

Card 1/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5574.

Abstract: ter 30 min., after 3 and 24 hours, and after four days the animals were killed, and seedings made from the blood and internal organs. It was found that the degree of infection of the same organs in control and test animals was different. Thus, after 30 min. there was in the blood of the latter 7-14 times less bacteria than in the control animals; after 3 and 24 hours the blood of the experimental animals was sterile, while the bacteria could still be isolated from the blood of the controls. Similar findings, with different quantitative relationships, were observed in different organs. The period of purification of

Card 2/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5574.

Abstract: the experimental animals as compared with the controls was reduced by 21 hours for blood, 72 hours for kidneys, 48-72 hours for liver and mesenteric lymphatic nodes, and 93 hours for heart. -- V. M. Roykhel'.

Card 3/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5576.

Author : Stovbun, F. I.; Kalina, A. P.; Bryzgunova, Ye. V.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Dynamics of Changes in Composition of Intestinal Microflora in Dysentery and Dysenteriform Diseases of Children. (Authors' Report).

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958, No 2, 112-113.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5577.

Author : Reshetnikov, M. S.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Observations on Epidemiological Effectiveness of Immunization Against Dysentery.

Orig Pub: Voyen. med. zh., 1958, No 3, 53-54.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5578.

Author : Khoyfets, L. B.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Some Peculiarities of the Dynamics of Incidence of Dysentery in a Limited City Sector. (Author's Report).

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrbiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958, No 4, 90.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5579.

Author : Shmunoss, V. A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Outbreak of Water-Borne Dysentery.

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958, No 4, 83-85.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5581.

Author : Zhogova, M. A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : On the Diagnostic Value of Rectoromanoscopy in Dysentery.

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., opidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958, No 1, 64-68.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5585.

Author : Shevchenko, F. I.; Akhtamov, M. A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Pathogenic Properties of E. Coli Isolated From Children in Simple and Toxic Dyspepsia and in Dysentery.

Orig Pub: Med. zh. Uzbekistana, 1958, No 1, 20-23.

Abstract: 6,277 strains of Escherichia (EC) isolated from children were examined during, prior to, and after illness. The following criteria of variability of the strains as evidence of their pathogenicity were employed: ability to produce hemolysis on blood agar, non-agglutination

Card 1/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5585.

Abstract: of trypaflavine, and ability to decompose sucrose. In children ill with simple dyspepsia, 62.5% non-pathogenic EC were found before illness, which corresponds to the percentage of non-pathogenic EC found in children not ill during the observation period (62.4%). During the disease the non-pathogenic EC decreased to 38.1%, and after illness, rose to 79.1%. Pathogenic EC were found in 37.5% of healthy children, in 61.9% in sickness, and after recovery, in 20.9%. Thus, pathogenic strains during illness were 1.6 times those before illness, and 3 times those after illness. Strains having all three indexes of pathogenicity were found in

Card 2/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5585.

Abstract: 0.88% of cases before illness, 12.3% during, and 0.4% after illness. In toxic dyspepsia, 24.2% pathogenic strains were found during illness, and 2.9% after. The dynamics of changes of individual indexes of pathogenicity followed this pattern. An exception was the sucrose index, which was at the same level during and after illness. In dysentery the percent of pathogenic strains also decreased after illness (from 81 to 64.1%). The difference in indexes of pathogenicity was less marked. In the author's opinion these data indicate the variability of EC properties during illness, and point to its possible role in the pathogenesis of disease. -- E. B. Gurvich.

Card 3/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5590.

Author : Mar, G. I.
Inst : Not given.
Title : On the Problem of Etiological Structure of Acute Intestinal Infections in BSSR.

Orig Pub: Zdravookhr. Belorussii, 1958, No 4, 27-29.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5591.

Author : Libov, A. L.; Luk'yanchikova, M. N.
Inst : Leningrad State Scientific Reasearch Pediatric Institute.
Title : Intestinal Infections in Children. Diagnosis, Treatment and Basic Antiepidemic Measures. Methodical Instructions. Prepared by Leningrad State Scientific Research Pediatric Institute. Approved 18 Nov. 1957.

Orig Pub: M-vo Zdravookhr. RSFSR. L., 1958, 25 pp.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Bacteria of Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21 1959, 5593.

Author : Leznik, A. I.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Some Methods of Prophylaxis of Intestinal Infections (Examination for Bacterial Carriership).

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958, No 4, 94-97.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

CHINA / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Pasteurellae.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5596.

Author : Lu P'in-chang.; Tsai Chu-ch'in.; Liu Jen-han;; Wang Wen-yuan.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Complement Fixation Reaction to Establish Plague Infection in Rats.

Orig Pub: Wei-sheng wu hsueh-pao, Acta microbiol. sinica, 1957, 5, No 4, 451-454.

Abstract: Using complement fixation reaction (C.F.T.) with adsorbed anti-plague serum, a plague antigen was discovered in decomposed rat tissues even 20 days after their death. It was found that C.F.T. gives better results than precipitation reaction and culture method. -- From authors' summary.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Pasteurellae.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5597.

Author : Zhukov-Verezhnikov, N. N.; Lenskaya, G. N.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Four Decades of Research of Soviet Scientists in the Field of Plague Investigation.

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1957, No 11, 84-91.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Pasteurellae.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5598.

Author : Klets, E. I.; Kolesnik, R. S.
Inst : Irkutsk Sci. Res. Antiplague Instituto of Siberia and The Far East.
Title : Experimental and Morphological Data on the Effects of Bivalent Living Plague Vaccine Upon the Organism.

Orig Pub: Izv. Irkutskovo n.-i. protovochumn. in-ta Sibiri i Dal'n. Vost., 1957, 14, 188-206.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Pasteurellae.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5599.

Author : Shershnev, P. A.
Inst : Irkutsk Sci. Res. Antiplague Institute of Siberia and the Far East.
Title : Comparative Evaluation of Various Methods of Purification and Concentration of Antiplague Sera.

Orig Pub: Izv. Irkutskovo n.-i. protivochumn. in-ta Sibiri i Dal'n Vost., 1957, 14, 188-206.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Pasteurellae.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5600.

Author : Shershnev, P. A.; Lyaskovskaya, Ye. I.; Shkurko, Ye. D.; Khundanov, L. Ye.
Inst : Irkutsk Sci. Res. Antiplague Institute of Siberia and the Far East.
Title : Purification and Concentration of Antiplague Sera Using Fermentative Digestion.

Orig Pub: Izv. Irkutskovo n.-i. protivochumn. in-ta Sibiri i Dal'n Vost., 1957, 14, 183-187.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. Pasteurellae. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5601.

Author : Shershnev, P. A.; Shkurko, Ye. D.; Lyaskovskaya, Ye. I.; Khundanov, L. Ye.
Inst : Irkutsk Sci. Res. Antiplague Institute of Siberia and the Far East.
Title : Purification and Concentration of Antiplague Sera with Neutral Salts.

Orig Pub: Izv. Irkutskovo n.-. protivochumn. in-ta Sibiri i Dal'n. Vost., 1957, 14, 177-182.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. Pasteurellae. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5602.

Author : Shershnev, P. A.; Khundanov, L. Ye.; Shkurko, Ye. D.; Leonov, N. P.
Inst : Irkutsk Sci. Res. Antiplague Institute of Siberia and the Far East.
Title : Experiment in Preparation of Dry Antiplague Serum and Study of its Effectiveness.

Orig Pub: Izv. Irkutskovo n.-i. protivochumn. in-ta Sibiri i Dal'n Vost., 1957, 14, 217-219.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. Pasteurellae. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5603.

Author : Lyaskovskaya, Ye. I.; Khundanov, L. Ye.; Shkurko, Ye. D.
Inst : Irkutsk Sci. Res. Antiplague Institute of Siberia and the Far East.
Title : Study of the Dependence of Quality of Antiplague Serum on Certain Individual Characteristics of Producers.

Orig Pub: Izv. Irkutskovo n.-i. protivochumn. in-ta Sibiri i Dal'n. Vost., 1957, 14, 207-216.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. Pasteurellae. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5604.

Author : Lyaskovskaya, Ye. I.
Inst : Irkutsk Sci. Res. Antiplague Institute of Siberia and the Far East.
Title : Relationship Between Agglutination Titer and Effectiveness of Antiplague Serum.

Orig Pub: Izv. Irkutskovo n.-i. protivochumn. in-ta Sibiri i Dal'n.Vost., 1957, 14, 173-176.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5613.

Author : Rubinshteyn, I. S.; Vilenchik, G. Y.; Kosmandel', R. K.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Laboratory Diagnosis of Diphtheria.

Orig Pub: Zdravookhr. Belorussii, 1958, No 1, 53-54.

Abstract: The diphtheria bacillus has a characteristic appearance when examined under the phase-difference microscope. Instead of phase-contrast illumination, which is not available in all laboratories, the authors suggest the following method: from a 24-48 hour culture on Loffler's medium a drop is prepared in such a way that air bubbles appear under the cover glass. Bacterio-

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USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5613.

Abstract: scopy is conducted using the oil immersion objective with closed-down diaphragm and lowered condenser. By this technique the diphtheria bacilli can usually be seen in the air bubbles without mixture with other organisms. The view is similar to the one observed in the phase-difference microscope, differences in the refraction of light in the liquid and in air giving an effect similar to that which appears in phase contrast. -- M. A. Gruzman.

Card 2/2

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5614.

Author : Tsimbalist, D. F.; Ivanov, Yu. A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : New Developments in Laboratory Diagnosis of Diphtheria.

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1957, No 11, 148-151.

Abstract: According to the authors, it is possible to detect diphtheria bacilli in 50% of cases by direct bacterioscopy of smears of material taken by tampon from the site of infection. These findings were confirmed in pure cultures of the causal organism. As substitutes for coagulated serum, blood-agar, yolk-serum medium, yolk-milk-

Card 1/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5614.

Abstract: agar medium and yolk-agar can be used. Methods for preparation of these media are described. The diphtheria bacilli grew 1½ times more intensely on yolk-serum and yolk-milk-serum media than on Loffler's serum. On yolk-agar the intensity of growth was the same, or somewhat greater, than on Loffler's medium; on blood-agar the growth was weaker. An important supplementary method to laboratory diagnosis of diphtheria is the agglutination reaction (AR) with the patient's serum. AR was positive in single investigations in 83.1% of cases, and was significantly greater than the results of bacterioscopic diagnosis (64%). In 94.5% of cases pos-

Card 2/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5614.

Abstract: itive AR results in diphtheria patients coincided with positive bacterioscopic results. For more rapid diphtheria diagnosis, blood drop AR and use of special diphtheria diagnosticums is recommended. The AR method is described. -- M. Ya. Boyarskaya.

Card 3/3

BULGARIA / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5616.

Author : Todorov, M.
Inst : Bulgarian AS, Section of Biology and Medical Science.
Title : Study of Metachromatic Bodies in Diphtheria Bacilli.

Orig Pub: Izv. Otd. biol. i med. n. B"lg. AN Ser. eksperim. biol. i med., 1957, No 3, 121-127.

Abstract: Volutin (V) was determined daily in eight cultures of diphtheria bacilli (DB) over a period of 15 days. It was found that V accumulates in DB until the 3rd day, and that after that its quantity in the cells steadily decreases. V of DB is not identical with V of Saccharomycetes, since

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BULGARIA / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5616.

Abstract: V in the latter is preserved upon heating to 60° for 50 min. The author suggests that V of DB is a reserve nutrient material of nucleoprotein nature (insoluble in 5% HNO_3). -- From author's summary.

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USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5617.

Author : Nikulina, G. A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Significance of Urease Determination in Differential Diagnosis of Diphtheria Bacilli.

Orig Pub: Labor. delo, 1958, No 2, 42-43.

Abstract: The urease activity of 159 pure strains of Corynebacteria, the pure cultures of which were seeded, on aqueous-serum medium, containing 1% urea and bromthymol blue (indicator), was tested. At the same time the virulence of the cultures was checked on guinea pigs. None of the true diphtheria bacilli cultures (105) decomposed urea, but the pseudodiphtheria bacilli (28

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USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5617.

Abstract: cultures) did decompose it. Some diphtheroids decomposed urea; others had no urease activity. The author suggests the use of the urease test to differentiate pure diphtheria cultures from pseudodiphtheria bacilli.

Card 2/2

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5618.

Author : Rakhman, E. Z.
Inst : Stavropol Sci. Res. Inst. of Vaccines and Sera.
Title : Method of Determining Toxigenicity of Diphtheria Bacilli on Solid Nutrient Media and Its Diagnostic Significance.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. tr. Stavropol'sk n.-i. in-t vaktsin i syvorotok, 1957, No 4, 231-242.

Abstract: The author's data confirm the specificity of the diffusion precipitation method on agar for determining toxigenicity of diphtheria bacilli. The reaction is obtained also with seeding either mixed cultures or matter from the sites of infection, containing diphtheria bacilli. -- Ye. S. Geronimus.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5620.

Author : Blyumental', K. V.; Khachiyan, G. A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Significance of Determination of Toxigenicity of Diphtheria Bacilli by the in vitro Method for the Diagnosis of Atypical Forms of Diphtheria.

Orig Pub: Vopr. okhrany materinstva i detstva, 1958, 2, No 3, 27-33.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

POLAND / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5622.

Author : Chomiczewski, J.; Francikowska, A.; Kularska, I.; Lewicka, J.; Luft, A.; Nowak, K.; Stotkiewicz, S.; Zurkowski, J.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Characteristics of Corynebacterium Diphtheriae Strains Isolated During the 1955-6 Endemic in the City of Lodz.

Orig Pub: Przegl. epidemiol., 1957, 11, No 4, 371-383.

Abstract: The properties of 276 diphtheria strains isolated from 260 patients in the city of Lodz, which the author considers an endemic center of diphtheria, were studied. Of all strains, 53.4% were of the gravis type; 26.2% were of

Card 1/3

POLAND / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5622.

Abstract: the "incomplete" gravis type, differing from the classic (gravoid McLeod) type in certain respects; 1.9% belonged to the mitis type; and 1.2% to the intermedius type; in 17.3% of strains, the type was not established. The Zurkowski study of 1936 showed considerable predominance of the mitis type. Of 169 strains isolated from patients in 1952, Swinarska found 63.5% gravis type; 10.5% "incomplete" gravis type; 10.7% mitis type. Comparing the evolution and distribution of diphtheria pathogens observed in Lodz with the proposed McLeod scheme of a 25-year cycle (mitis—intermedius—gravis—gravoid—mitis), the authors consider that the maximum prevalence of the gravis type in the Lodz area has passed; the

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POLAND / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5622.

Abstract: predominance of the "incomplete" or "atypical" McLeod gravis (gravoid) type is beginning, as a transitional stage toward the mitis type. Evolution of strains can, to a certain degree, depend on immunization of the population, leading to survival of more toxic strains, which most commonly belong to the gravis type. -- M. A. Gruzman.

Card 3/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5623.

Author : Pyatkin, K. D.; Trofimova, N. D.; Markova, N. S.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Changes in Forms of Diphtheria Bacilli.

Orig Pub: Mikrobiol. zh., 1958, 20, No 1, 44-48.

Abstract: Three changed mitis type cultures and four cultures isolated from patients were studied; of these, three cultures were yeast-like forms, three coccoid: the seventh was a V-shaped form with lemon-yellow pigment. All the cultures were transferred every 7-14 days to lysates obtained from Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus gravis type of diphtheria bacilli. In one

Card 1/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5623.

Abstract: case on the Staphylococcus lysate and in six cases on the diphtheria lysates, capsulated forms were observed, possessing proteolytic properties. They did not ferment lactose, galactose, or starch; in media with glucose and lactose, traces of acid were formed; they did not agglutinate homologous sera, were not pathogenic for animals, and were not antagonistic to mitis and gravis type diphtheria bacilli. After 13-14 passages on the indicated lysates, a transition of the capsulated form to thread-like and then to typical diphtheria bacilli morphological forms was observed. At the same time their pro-

Card 2/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5623.

Abstract: teolytic activity disappeared and their biochemical activity was restored to some extent, but the reversed forms were apathogenic to animals.

Card 3/3

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5625.

Author : Borovkova, N. G.
Inst : Odessa Sci. Res. Inst. of Epidemiology and Microbiology.
Title : Effect of Scarlet Fever Streptococcal Allergen and Dick Toxin upon Development of Immunity in Diphtheria.

Orig Pub: Tr. Odessk. n.-i. in-ta epidemiol. i mikrobiol., 1957, 3, 95-102.

Abstract: Introduction of purified streptococcal allergen into guinea pigs in the process of their immunization against diphtheria markedly disturbed the E.S.R. function, and inhibited development of immunity, which was confirmed by skin reactions

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USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5625.

Abstract: and survival test. The animals did not develop full immunity in 81% of cases, while the controls acquired it only in 7%. The allergen had the greatest inhibitory effect upon its introduction at the beginning of immunization. The Dick scarlet fever toxin had an inhibitory effect on development of immunity to diphtheria only when introduced in large doses (350,000 skin doses). -- A. N. Shibayeva.

Card 2/2

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5626.

Author : Sviridenko, Ye. T.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Studies of Specific Agglutinins in Patients with Skin Diphtheria.

Orig Pub: Pediatriya, 1957, No 3, 58-59.

Abstract: In 29 of 35 cases of bacteriologically confirmed skin diphtheria, specific agglutinins appeared during the first days of illness with titers of 100-1,600 and higher (average, 200) and were preserved for several weeks and months until complete clinical recovery. In cases of moderate severity and toxicoses, the agglutinins exhibited greater constancy than in light cases.

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USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5626.

Abstract: The dynamics of agglutinin development in skin diphtheria is similar to that in diphtheria of the nose and pharynx, and does not depend on the virulence of the causal agent. Agglutination reaction in cases of skin diphtheria is suggested for increasing the precision of diagnosis. -- M. D. Krylova.

Card 2/2

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5628.

Author : Berzin', V. K.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Study of the Possibility of Restoration (Development) of Immunity to Diphtheria in C-Hypovitaminoses of Guinea Pigs by Supplementary Toxoid Immunization.

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol., i immunobiol., 1958, No 3, 30-32.

Abstract: 56 guinea pigs with C-hypovitaminosis were immunized four-fold with diphtheria toxoid at intervals of 11, 38 and 44 days. Twenty-four days after the second inoculation, 32 days after the third, and 16 days after the fourth immunization

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USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5628.

Abstract: the condition of immunity was checked by intradermal introduction of 100 million diphtheria bacilli. Most of the guinea pigs did not acquire immunity to diphtheria after two-fold immunization. Supplementary immunization with toxoid or diphtheria culture not only did not increase, but in some cases decreased immunity to diphtheria in the animals.

Card 2/2

RUMANIA / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5630.

Author : Csiky, B.; Calinescu, V.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Study of Harmlessness and Effectiveness of Purified Diphtheria Toxoid Adsorbed on Aluminum Phosphate or Aluminum Hydroxide.

Orig Pub: Microbiol., parazitol. si epidemiol., 1957, 2, No 6, 531-535.

Abstract: No abstract.

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USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5632.

Author : Kon'kova, Yo. M.; Bondarenko, M. P.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Reactogenicity of Purified Adsorbed Diphtheria Toxoid.

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958, No 6, 31-33.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

POLAND / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5634.

Author : Kostrzewski, J.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Studies of Vaccine and Vaccination Against Diphtheria In Poland in 1955-1956. I. Effect of Diphtheria Vaccination on Epidemiological Conditions in Poland.

Orig Pub: Przegl. epidemiol., 1957, 11, No 4, 325-341.

Abstract: As compared with other European countries, diphtheria incidence was at a very high level in Poland between 1946-1954. The author attributes this to a high natural population growth, migration of agricultural population to urban centers,

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POLAND / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5634.

Abstract: an increase in the number of children's groupings (creches, kidergartens, camps) and chiefly, unsatisfactory carrying out of mass vaccinations against diphtheria. A vaccination campaign (vaccination with concentrated toxoid adsorbed on aluminum hydroxide) among children 1-7 years old considerably improved the epidemic situation: the morbidity index decreased from 16.3 per 10,000 in 1954 to 8.3 per 10,000 in 1956; in some wojewodztwos this rate was the lowest in the past 30 years. Morbidity decreased mainly among 2-7 year olds; the decrease was much less among children less than 1 year old and over 8-12, apparently in connection with a smaller number of vac-

Card 2/3

POLAND / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5634.

Abstract: cinations in these age groups. A three-fold vaccination converted a positive Schick test to a negative one in almost 100% of cases. In the author's opinion the requirements of the Polish government as to toxoid quality and its control are insufficient as compared with those of the British pharmacopoeia. -- S. Ya. Feygina.

Card 3/3

POLAND / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5635.

Author : Wolska, K.; Abgarowicz, A.; Rozwadowska, W.; Galazka, A.; Kukiz, T.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Studies on Vaccines and Vaccination Against Diphtheria in Poland in 1955-1956. II. Confirmation of Diphtheria Immunity by Use of the Schick Test (Wolska, K.). III. Comparative Study of Six Domestic Vaccines by Epidemiological Tests (Wolska, K.; Abgarowicz, A.; Rozwadowska, W.). IV. Comparative Evaluation of Four Domestic Vaccines in in Laboratory Tests (Abgarowicz, A.; Galazka, A.; Kukiz, T.).

Orig Pub: Przegl. epidemiol., 1957, 11, No 4, 343-364.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5637.

Author : Gol'shteyn, I. M.; Maksimovich, L. G.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Experimental Study of the Use of Antibiotics in Controlling Diphtheria Carriership.

Orig Pub: Mikrobiol. zh., 1958, 20, No 1, 40-43.

Abstract: Topical effects of sanasine, penicillin and gramicidin on 60 guinea pigs infected with virulent diphtherial cultures in traumatized conjunctiva of the eye were studied. It was found that use of each antibiotic shortened the duration of eye diphtheria and led to more rapid disappearance of diphtheria bacilli by comparison with untreated animals.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5638.

Author : Kerimova, M. A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Treatment of Diphtheria Carriers with Biomycin According to the Method of Z. V. Yermol'yev (Author's Report).

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1958, No 2, 120.

Abstract: Biomycin and ecmolin were used to treat 79 carriers of diphtheria according to the Yermol'yev method. Of these, 54, 23, and 2 carriers were freed of bacilli after one, two, and three courses of treatment, respectively. Carriers in whom,

Card 1/2

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5638.

Abstract: pathological changes in the pharynx and nose were absent, were, as a rule, no longer carriers after one course, while those in which there were such changes were free from bacilli only after two, or in rare cases, three courses. -- M. A. Gruzman.

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
gens. Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5640.

Author : Brzin, B.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Isolation of Corynebacteria in Ramibacteriosis (Pseudoactinomycosis).

Orig Pub: Zdravstv. vestn., 1957, 26, No 11, 480-483.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Pathogenous Fungi and Actinomycetes.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5648.

Author : Nolle, L. Ya.; Shternberg, D. B.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Candidiasis of Internal Organs.

Orig Pub: Sov. meditsina 1958, No 3, 92-99.

Abstract: Three cases of candidiasis are described. Characteristic, acute and chronic forms, clinical picture, duration of illness and pathohistology are given. Using hematoxylin-eosin dyes and the McManus method, fungi could not always be detected; in such cases diagnosis was confirmed by isolation of pure cultures. -- M. I. Nakhimovskaya.

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. Pathogenous Fungi and Actinomycetes. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5655.

Author : Vargazon, N.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Recovery After Generalized Candidiasis.

Orig Pub: Zdravstv. vest., 1958, 27, No 3, 129-134.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

CHINA / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. Pathogenous Fungi and Actinomycetes. F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5662.

Author : Li-Ying.; Ch'en Ping-ch'ien.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Cases of Histoplasmosis.

Orig Pub: Chung-hua i-hsueh tsa-chih, 1958, 44, No 3, 301-303.

Abstract: No abstract.

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1015

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